any such permit may be issued by the EPA. In addition, the EPA has indicated additional regulations may be required before EPA could evaluate a permit request. In view of these and other related uncertainties associated with national acceptance of the ocean disposal option, the Navy considers that allocation of additional funds to pursue this option further is not warranted.

Based on a consideration of all current factors bearing on a disposal action of the kind contemplated, the Navy's preferred alternative at this time is to dispose of the reactor compartments by land burial. Land burial is the method currently used in the United States for disposal of low-level radioactive waste and this disposal action would comply with existing requirements for use of the government burial grounds. This approach will allow permanent disposal of this form of low-level radioactive material to proceed with no unacceptable environmental impacts. With most of the submarines to be decommissioned on the West Coast of the United States, it is expected that the government burial ground to be used in the near future will be the low-level radioactive waste disposal site at Hanford in Washington State.

Copies of the Final EIS have been sent to those individuals, organizations, state and local officials, and agencies whose comment letters were received by the Navy or who presented statements at public hearings. Copies were also sent to various elected representatives and to federal and state agencies which are interested in the general subjects covered in the final EIS. Copies are available for inspection at the following locations:

Public Documents Room, Federal Building (Science Center), Richland Operations Office, 825 S. Jadwin Avenue, P. O. Box 550, Richland, WA 99351, Phone: 509–376–7411

U.S. Department of Energy, Public Reading Room, 211 York Street, N.E., Aiken, SC 29801

Public Documents Room, U.S. Department of Energy, Forrestal Building, Room 1E090, 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20585, Phone: 202–252–5575

Requests for single copies of the EIS should be in writing to: Captain Norman Mims, U.S. Navy, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV–22), Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C. 20350, Telephone: 202–697–1961.

For general information on the Navy EIS process contact: Mr. Edward W. Johnson, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV–45), Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C. 20350, Telephone: 202–433–2426.

Dated: May 31, 1984.

William F. Roos, Jr.,

LT, JAGC, U.S. Naval Reserve, Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 84–14979 Filed 6–1–84; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3810–AE–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Office of the Secretary

Civilian Radioactive Waste Management; Briefing on Draft Mission Plan, June 8, 1984

Notice is hereby given that the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management is providing a briefing for the 17 Crystalline Repository Program States on the subject of the April 1984 draft Mission Plan for the Civilian Radioactive Waste Management Program. A briefing will also be given on the revised Siting Guidelines sent to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for concurrence on May 14, 1984. The briefing will be held on June 8, 1984, at the U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W., Forrestal Building, Washington, D.C. 20585, in Room GJ–015 from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

Topics covered during the briefing will include:

- Opening Remarks and Mission Plan Overview
- Geologic Repository Deployment, Volumes I and II of the Mission Plan
- Transportation and Storage (MRS, FIS)
- Waste Fund and Related Activities
- Siting Guidelines

For further information, contact Giner King at (202) 252–6842.

Issued at Washington, D.C. on May 31, 1984.

Michael J. Lawrence,

Acting Director, Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management.

[FR Doc. 84–15117 Filed 6–1–84; 11:24 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPTS–42039A; TSH–FRL 2578–2]

Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Terephthalate; Decision To Adopt Negotiated Testing Program

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In the Federal Register of November 14, 1983, EPA announced a preliminary decision not to initiate rulemaking under section 4(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) to require environmental or health effects testing of bis(2-ethylhexyl) terephthalate (DOTP) [CAS No. 6422–86–2] pending consideration of public comments on a testing proposal submitted to EPA by the Eastman Kodak Company. No public comments were received and the Agency finds no reason to alter its preliminary decision and is not proposing a section 4(a) rule to require environmental or health effects testing of DOTP at this time.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Edward A. Klein, Director, TSCA Assistance Office (TS–799), Office of Toxic Substances, Rm. E–543, 401 M St. SW., Washington, D.C. 20460, Toll Free: (800–424–9065), In Washington, D.C.: (544–1404), Outside the USA: (Operator–202–554–1404).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

In the Federal Register of November 14, 1983 (48 FR 51845), the Agency announced a preliminary decision not to propose a rule under section 4(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) to require environmental or health effects testing of bis(2-ethylhexyl) terephthalate (DOTP). This decision was based on the evaluation of the existing data on DOTP, the expected exposure pattern for DOTP and the Agency's tentative acceptance of a comprehensive testing proposal submitted by the Eastman Kodak Company.

A draft of Eastman Kodak's testing proposal, which contained many of the protocols, was included in the public record (docket number OPTS–42039). The Agency requested comments on both its tentative decision not to require testing of DOTP and on the proposed testing program.

II. Summary of Ongoing and Planned Testing Program

The Eastman Kodak Company has presented to EPA a proposal for testing DOTP for health effects, environmental effects, and chemical fate. The tests will be modeled after the TSCA testing guidelines. Eastman Kodak has provided the Agency with preliminary laboratory selection information and a proposed testing schedule, predicated on final program acceptance by the Agency in June, 1984. The Eastman Kodak Company's proposal for DOTP includes the following tests:

1. *Mutagenicity.* The Chromosomal Aberration test and the Chinese

Hamster Ovary Hypoxanthine Guanine Phosphoribosyl Transferase Forward Mutation Assay (CHO/HGPRT) are the mutagenicity tests that Eastman Kodak Company proposes to perform. These studies are scheduled to begin in July, 1984, with the final reports submitted to the Agency in February, 1985. The Eastman Kodak Company has already performed an Ames *Salmonella*/Microsome Assay with and without activation as part of its battery of tests for investigating the potential mutagenicity of DOTP.

2. *Chemical disposition and metabolism.* The Eastman Kodak Company has in progress an *in vivo* metabolism study on DOTP. Furthermore, the NTP/NCI bioassay program has nominated a large number of chemicals that contain the ethylhexyl moiety (as does DOTP) to determine their metabolic-toxicologic profiles. On February 6, 1984, the Eastman Kodak Company submitted to the Agency final reports on the mutagenicity of urinary metabolites and the *in vitro* metabolism of DOTP. The anticipated completion date for the *in vivo* metabolism study is May, 1984.

3. *Subchronic effects testing.* A 90-day subchronic feeding study will be performed by Eastman Kodak Company. This study will include histopathology examinations of major organs and neurological tissue, full clinical chemical and hematological examinations and an evaluation of potential peroxisomal proliferation. The 90-day feeding study will begin in September, 1984 and be concluded with the submisson of a final report by August, 1985.

4. *Acute and chronic toxicity to fish and aquatic invertebrates and bioconcentration.*

The Eastman Kodak Company has completed the following studies on the acute aquatic toxicity of DOTP: 96-hour LC_{50} for DOTP for fathead minnows and kelisoma snails. They also intend to perform a 2-week dynamic LC_{50} test for rainbow trout, a 96-hour EC_{50} value for oyster shell deposition, a 77-day rainbow trout embryo-larval study and an oyster bioconcentration study. The bioconcentration factor for DOTP will be determined in oysters using ^{14}C-labeled DOTP. The acute rainbow trout, and acute oyster studies will be initiated in March 1985. Final reports from these investigations will be available in July, 1985. The rainbow trout embryo-larval study and the oyster bioconcentration test will begin in July, 1985 and the final report will be submitted in March, 1986.

5. *Toxicity to plants.* The Eastman Kodak Company will conduct seed germination and early plant growth tests for DOTP. These tests will begin in March, 1985 with the final reports available in July, 1985.

6. *Chemical fate.* The physico-chemical properties and chemical fate tests that Eastman Kodak Company will conduct include the development of a sensitive analytical method for determining the concentration of DOTP in water; determination of DOTP's octanol-water partition coefficient and water solubility; and a shake flask biodegradation test. Analytical methodology development will begin in July, 1984, with the final report being available in November, 1984. Using that method, the water solubility and octanol/water partition coefficient determinations will then begin and final reports will be submitted to the Agency in March, 1985. The biodegradation study will be initiated in March 1985 with the final report completed in July 1985.

III. GLP's and Other Provisions

Eastman Kodak has agreed to adhere to the Good Laboratory Practice Standards promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as published in the **Federal Register** of November 29, 1983 (48 FR 53922). Eastman Kodak Company has also agreed to permit laboratory inspections and study audits in accordance with the provisions outlined in TSCA section 11 at the request of authorized representatives of the EPA for the purpose of determining compliance with this agreement. These inspections may be conducted for purposes which include verification that testing has begun, that schedules are being met, that reports accurately reflect the underlying raw data and interpretations and evaluations thereof, and that the studies are being conducted according to Good Laboratory Practice provisions.

Eastman Kodak Company has further agreed that all raw data, documentation, records, protocols, specimens, and reports generated as a result of each study will be retained for at least 10 years from the date of publication of the acceptance of any protocols by EPA and made available during an inspection or submitted to EPA if requested by EPA or its designated representative. Eastman Kodak understands that the Agency plans to publish quarterly in the **Federal Register** a notice of the receipt of any test data submitted under this agreement. Subject to TSCA section 14, the notice will provide information similar to that described in TSCA section 4(d). Except as otherwise provided in TSCA section 14, any data submitted will be made available by EPA for examination by any person.

Eastman Kodak Company understands that failure to conduct the testing according to the specified protocols and failure to follow Good Laboratory Practice procedures may invalidate the tests. In such cases, a data gap may still exist, and the Agency may decide to promulgate a test rule or require further testing. Also, should Eastman Kodak Company fail to make a good faith effort to adhere to its testing program outlined above, EPA may initiate rulemaking to require testing.

IV. Public Comment on Eastman Kodak's Proposed Testing Program

The Agency has received no public comment on either its proposed decision not to test DOTP or on Eastman Kodak's proposed testing scheme for this chemical.

V. Decision To Adopt Negotiated Testing Program

The Agency currently believes that this testing program will provide sufficient data to reasonably determine or predict the health and environmental effects of DOTP and is adopting this negotiated testing program. Depending on the results of the preliminary data review in this negotiated testing agreement, the Agency may determine that additional health and environmental effects tests should be conducted. If having evaluated the data developed during the negotiated testing program, the Agency determines that additional testing should be conducted, EPA reserves the right to propose a test rule to obtain the additional test data.

VI. Public Record

EPA has established a public record for this decision not to pursue testing under section 4 [docket number OPTS–42039]. This record includes:

(1) **Federal Register** notice designating DOTP to the priority list (47 FR 54624) and all comments on DOTP received in response to that notice.

(2) Communications before industry testing proposal consisting of letters, contact reports of telephone conversations, and meeting summaries.

(3) Testing proposals and protocols.

(4) Published and unpublished data.

(5) **Federal Register** notice requesting comment on the negotiated testing proposals and comments received in response thereto (48 FR 51845).

The record, containing the basic information considered by the Agency in developing this decision, is available for inspection from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, except legal holidays, in Room E–107, 401 M St. SW., Washington, DC 20460. The Agency will

supplement this record periodically with additional relevant information received.

(Sec. 4, 90 Stat. 2003; (15 U.S.C. 2601))

Dated: May 28, 1984.

William D. Ruckelshaus,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 84-14826 Filed 6-1-84; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

[OPTS-42002A; TSH-FRL 2563-4]

Fluoroalkenes; Proposed Decision To Adopt a Negotiated Testing Program

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Interagency Testing Committee (ITC), in its Seventh Report, designated a group of six fluoroalkenes as a category of chemicals for health effects testing. On October 30, 1981, EPA published an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR), indicating that the Agency was initiating rulemaking to require testing of certain fluoroalkenes under section 4(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and proposing not to test 3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propene. The Fluoroalkenes Industry Group (FIG), manufacturers of vinyl fluoride, vinylidene fluoride, tetrafluroethene, and hexafluoropropene, responded to the ANPR by submitting unpublished test reports, exposure studies, and plans for further testing. Based on Agency evaluation of these submissions, EPA has tentatively decided to accept industry's proposed testing program and to discontinue the rulemaking initiated in the ANPR. Interested persons are invited to comment on this decision. In addition, in this notice the Agency finalizes its tentative decision not to require testing of 3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propene and announces a decision not to require testing of trifluoroethene.

DATE: Comments must be submitted by August 3, 1984.

ADDRESS: Written comments should bear the document control number [OPTS-42002A] and should be submitted in triplicate to: TSCA Public Information Office (TS-793), Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. E-108, 401 M Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20460.

The administrative record supporting this action is available for public inspection in Rm. E-107 at the above address from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Edward A. Klein, Director, TSCA Assistance Office (TS-799), Office of Toxic Substances, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. E-543, 401 M Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20460, Toll Free: (800-424-9065), in Washington, D.C.: (554-1404), outside the USA: (Operator—202-554-1404).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Interagency Testing Committee designated a group of six fluoroalkenes for health effects testing. Based on the evaluation of comments received in response to the ANPR of October 30, 1981, EPA has tentatively decided to accept industry's proposed testing program and to discontinue the rulemaking initiated in the ANPR.

I. Introduction

Section 4(e) of TSCA (Pub. L. 94-469, 90 Stat. 2003 *et seq.*; 15 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*) established an Interagency Testing Committee (ITC) to recommend to the EPA a list of chemicals to be considered for the promulgation of test rules under section 4(a) of the Act.

The ITC designated the chemical category "fluoroalkenes" for priority testing consideration in its Seventh Report, as published in the **Federal Register** of November 25, 1980 (45 FR 78432). The Agency responded to the ITC's designation, as required by section 4(e) of TSCA, by issuing an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR) in the **Federal Register** of October 30, 1981 (46 FR 53704). In response to the ANPR, the Fluoroalkenes Industry Group (FIG) submitted a proposed testing program for four of the six designated fluoroalkenes identified by the Agency as meeting the ITC's category definition. Since publication of the ANPR, the Agency has also received data under Sections 8(a) and 8(d) of TSCA on several of the fluoroalkenes. The Agency is (a) proposing to accept the industry program for four of the fluoroalkenes and to discontinue the rulemaking initiated in the ANPR and (b) not requiring testing of the other two chemicals in the category.

II. Fluoroalkenes

A. Chemical Background

1. *Chemical description.* The ITC defined the "fluoroalkenes" that they were designating for priority testing consideration to include those compounds having the general chemical formulas $C_nH_{(2n-x)}F_x$, where n equals 2 or 3 and x equals 1 to 6. Six fluoroalkenes meeting this category definition were identified from the TSCA Chemical Substances Inventory. These six compounds are listed in Table 1 along with their production volumes.

TABLE 1.—PRODUCTION

Chemical	Empirical formula	CAS No.	1977 production*	Ref.
Vinyl fluoride (VF).	C_2H_3F	75-02-5	<7	(1)
Vinylidene fluoride (VDF).	$C_2H_2F_2$	75-38-7	10	(2)
Trifluoroethene.	C_2HF_3	359-11-5	0.001-0.1	(3)
3,3,3-Trifluoro-1-propene (TFP).	$C_3H_3F_3$	677-21-4	<<2	(4)
Tetrafluoroethene (TFE).	C_2F_4	116-14-3	10-50 17.4	(5) (6)
Hexafluoropropene (HFP).	C_3F_6	116-15-4	1-10	(5)

*Million pounds.

Members of the category are all gases at room temperature with boiling points ranging from −16°C for trifluoropropene to −82°C for vinylidene fluoride. They are highly volatile and moderately degradable in the atmosphere, reacting with ozone, hydroxyl radicals and atomic oxygen to cleave the double bond or form addition products. All the chemicals are insoluble in water. Vinyl fluoride and vinylidene fluoride are flammable over wide ranges of concentration and are explosive at concentrations of 2.6 to 21.7 percent and 5.5 to 21.3 percent by volume, respectively (Ref. 7). Tetrafluoroethene polymerizes readily, and sometimes violently in the absence of inhibitors, even below room temperature. Uncontrolled polymerization can cause explosive degradation to carbon and carbon tetrafluoride, and therefore it is essential to avoid storing tetrafluoroethene under pressure unless the vessels are adequately shielded (Ref. 8).

Hexafluoropropene is listed as nonflammable (Ref. 9), but it is generally co-polymerized with tetrafluoroethene, so any precautions applied because of tetrafluoroethene's hazardous nature will generally be applied to the processing of hexafluoropropene.

2. *Uses of the chemicals.* The fluoroalkenes in this category are all used exclusively as precursors in the manufacture of polymers and elastomers; there is no other use for these compounds (Ref. 7,10).

3. *Production and processing.* The process by which the monomers are made is carried out in a closed system, and the monomer is transferred to the processing areas in closed systems. Polymerization is carried out in high pressure vessels located behind barricaded closed areas of the factory.